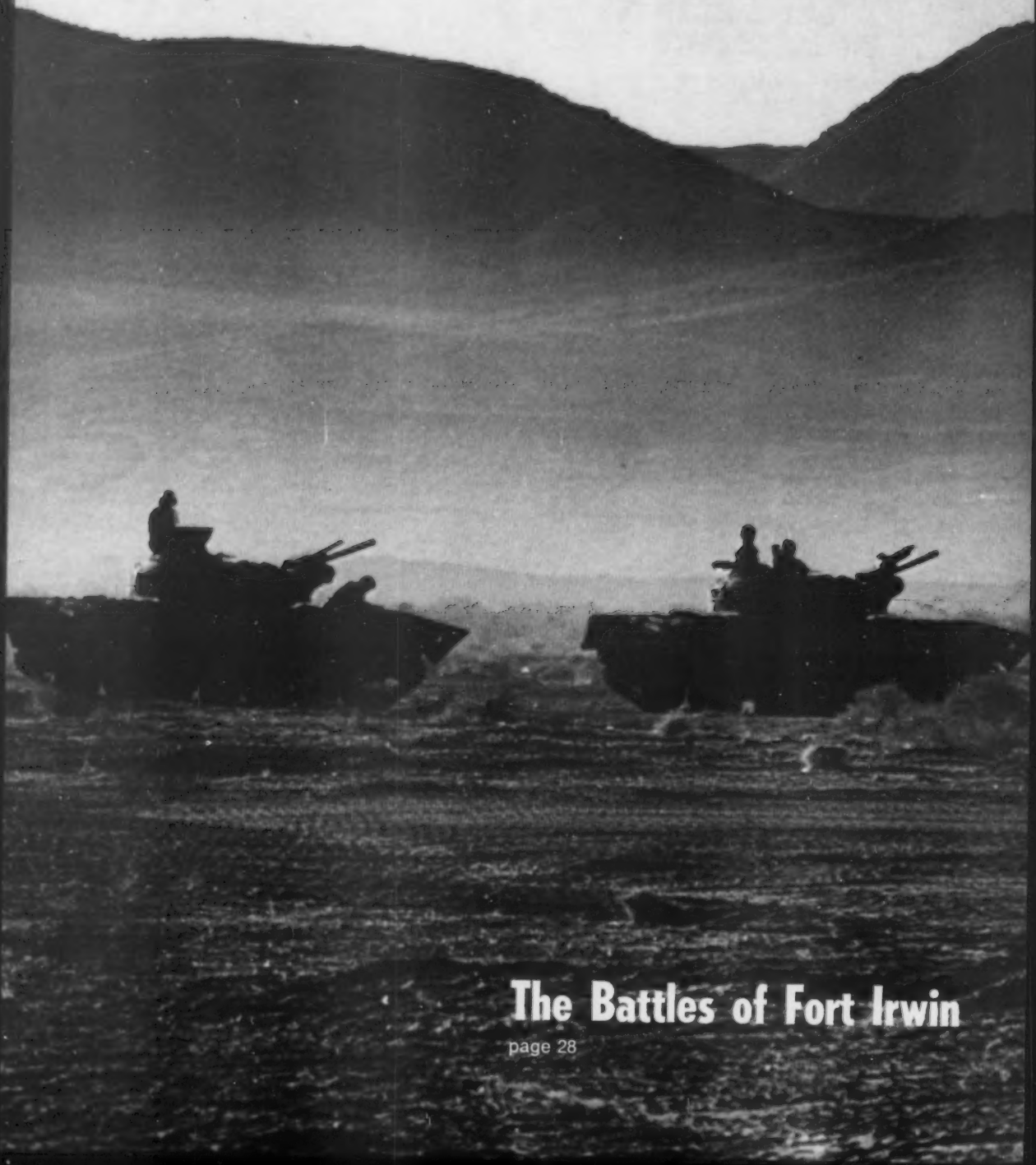
ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Summer-1983



The Battles of Fort Irwin

page 28

Members of the 70th Division's 4th Brigade act as outlaw aggressors—hence the motley dress—during a recent field training exercise at Camp Atterbury, Ind. This is their "family portrait."

U.S. Army photo by Larry Crewell

CONTENTS

Happy Birthday, Army Reserve!

U.S. Army photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

■ A very special Reservist celebrates the USAR's 75th anniversary at the Pentagon. Look at People, **page 6.**

Why Do We Lose Good Soldiers?

■ It may be that they wanted to be lead — even talked to — by their leaders. The retention viewpoint begins on **page 10.**

■ Letters . . . **page 5.**
■ RCPAC . . . **page 12.**

Surviving in Combat— Back to Basics

U.S. Army photo by Buck Brignano

■ Why are the basics so important? How much do you remember about first aid, nuclear/biological/chemical warfare and field sanitation? Try our mini-section starting on **pagt 13.**

How Well Can We Mobilize?

■ The report's in on what happened during Proud Saber/MOBEX 83. The lessons learned start on **page 22.**

Reservists Blow a Bridge

■ An Idaho outfit demolishes a safety hazard. See the fireworks on **page 24.**

The USAR: $2 Billion Business

■ Take a look at what it will take to run the Army Reserve in the next fiscal year. **Page 26.**

The Battles of Fort Irwin

■ The National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., dishes out some of the toughest and most sophisticated combat exercise you'll find anywhere. Riveting pictures help tell the story on **page 28.**

The Army's Changing Height/Weight Rules

■ And, a fat "wrinkle" is added to the program. The news about pounds and pudge is on **page 32.**

Army Intelligence: On the Winds of Change

■ Combat Electronics Warfare and Intelligence comes to the Army Reserve. **Page 33.**

Army Reserve Magazine
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Front Cover:

Army "aggressor" forces, in Soviet-made BMP carriers, move out for an early morning attack at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.
U.S. Army photo by Maj. James Fetig

Rear Cover:

Pictured is Desert Dan, a nuclear/biological/chemical warfare scarecrow set up by the USAR's 469th Quartermaster Group, Albuquerque, N.M., at Fort Bliss, Texas, during Annual Training.
U.S. Army photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

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BRIEFS

■ **Army Reservists now have more protection for their civilian jobs.** A Department of Labor policy, issued in 1982, stated that Reservists and Guardsmen could take no more than 90 days of extra training (in excess of regular drills, Annual Training and Active Duty for Training) in any three-year period. Members who exceeded the 90-day criteria, said Labor, lost all right to claim reinstatement in their permanent jobs. Following both Congressional review and internal scrutiny, the policy was dropped. So, Reservists are not limited in the frequency or duration of training from which they may claim reemployment eligibility. However, USAR soldiers must request the necessary time off from work, present the required training orders and report back to work immediately following the training to claim job reinstatement.

■ **What are the civilian job reinstatement rights for Army Reservists on Active Duty Guard/Reserve (AGR) status?** The military leave of absence has a four-year limitation. An AGR Reservist may be extended one year. However, this must be for the convenience of the federal government if reemployment rights are to be preserved.

■ **Want to reach the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center overseas?** The European office has a new address: RCPAC LNO, APO New York 09102. If you want to make a phone call, try Heidelberg 2121, extension 6556. On the other side of the globe, you can write: RCPAC Liaison Office, Pacific, ATTN: APRA-LOP, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, 96858. The AUTOVON number there is 438-2793.

■ **How do you change your address for the Army Reserve Magazine?** If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), call your career advisor (NCO) or Personnel Management Officer on the appropriate toll-free line at RCPAC in St. Louis. If you're assigned to a USAR unit make sure that it has your correct address and that it reports that address on the DA Form 1379 it forwards after drills. The editorial office here in Washington can't change your address.

■ **How do Army Reserve unit enlisted soldiers get Organizational Clothing and Equipment (OCIE) items when they visit the PX?** They bring a statement, signed by the unit commander, certifying that (listed) items they intend to purchase are for the replacement of lost, damaged or destroyed items for which the soldier is held acountable. Watch for this policy in a coming reprint of AR 700-84. Unit officers don't need a statement.

■ **We goofed when we said in the Spring 1983 issue that AR 140-185 covers promotions** for enlisted Army Reservists. It's AR 140-158. See page 11 of that issue.

40 or Older?

Here's the story on the Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT) for Reservists 40 and older.

Individuals who have been screened medically and who have **passed the** screening will participate in the APRT's events (sit-ups, push-ups, the run) according to the standard established for their respective groups.

Those who have not been screened and those who are awaiting the results of the screening should not exceed the current level of exercise—in other words, the 4-mile march. Those who have been referred for cardiac stress testing should follow the advice of their physicians.

■ **Do you think the Army owes you an award from your active duty days?** If you do, there's something you can do about it. Write a letter asking for consideration for the award(s) and *sign it*. Attach to your letter a copy of your active service separation document (the DD Form 214 or, for World War II service, other documentation you possess). Send it all to: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-PSE-AW, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., 63132. The folks in St. Louis will review your file (it will take time). If they determine that you are due an award, authorization will be sent to the Soldier Support people in Philadelphia. Your award will come from Philadelphia in the mail.

■ **Army Reserve unit soldiers would have to qualify or familiarize with a weapon and pass the Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT) within twelve months prior to reenlistment or extension.** And, a soldier whose MOS doesn't match his unit position's Duty MOS (DMOS) would have to make an effort to become DMOS-qualified. Otherwise, the individual wouldn't be eligible to reenlist or extend in a unit. However, the individual could reenlist and, at the same time, be assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve. These requirements are *proposals* which are being studied by the Army. Commanders with the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher could waive the requirements. We'll keep you informed.

■ **Are you overweight? Your Reserve training may be denied.** Any USAR soldier whose training orders would be published by the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) may have to stay home if he doesn't meet the height and weight standards of AR 600-9. Personnel managers at RCPAC are instructed to inform overweight training applicants that orders will not be cut. Training requests must indicate height and weight information. Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees may be sent home if they are found to exceed the standards.

■ **Watch out for woodland camouflage jackets sold through commercial "military surplus" outlets.** They're not government approved and may not meet the specific requirements for which the genuine BDU jacket is designed. Get the real, approved BDU jacket at military outlets (the PX).

■ **The Soviet Union will regard U.S. military forces as too weak to deal with Third World unrest in the late 1990s and conscription should be established for the Army Reserve.** These are but two conclusions of *Strategic Requirements for the Army to the Year 2000*, a study completed for the Army by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

LETTERS

MEMORIES

SIR: The Expert Field Medical Badge (EFMB) efforts of the 364th General Hospital, shown in the Winter 1983 issue, brought back distinct memories. Members of the Army Reserve's 322nd General Hospital, Dover, N.J., built the obstacle course at Fort Drum and baptized it with its first group of EFMB candidates this past June. With pride in our unit and in ourselves, 80 percent of us who were candidates came home with the badge! It was truly unforgettable.

1st Lt. Donna R. Vickery
Summit, N.J.

SLING LOADING CAN BE DANGEROUS

SIR: The photo of the members of the 946th Transportation Company preparing to sling load cargo (page 14 — Summer 1982) is a classic example of an accident that has found a home. The multiple chain leg assembly is improperly rigged, there are too many people on the load, and the hook man stands a good chance of losing life or limb after hookup. The saddest part is that this scene is very common in the Reserve and Active components.

I have no doubt that the 5th Infantry Platoon (Airborne) (Pathfinder), Fort Meade, Md., would be pleased to instruct members of the 946th on *proper* sling loading and pathfinder procedures.

Staff Sgt. Arthur K. Ransom
Lancaster, Texas

NOTE TO READERS: The photo cited by Staff Sgt. Ransom showed troops from the USAR's 946th Transportation Company, Lewes, Del., preparing to sling load an Active Army Chinook chopper at Fort Eustis, Va.

PROOFREADER'S DISEASE

SIR: In your Spring 1983 issue you stated that the Flute/Piccolo Player MOS is 20G. Please be advised that the correct MOS is 02G. This can be found in AR 611-201.

Sgt. 1st Class Bruce A. Mandell
Jamaica, N.Y.

Some of our best proofreaders are our readers.

IT'S ALL DONE WITH MIRRORS

SIR: Please note the picture on page 13 of the Spring 1983 issue. Note the similarities of the two Soviet troops to the left in the front row. Then note the similarities of the man to the right in the front row and the troop behind him. I don't believe that the similarities are an accident. Are they all relatives or brothers?

Staff Sgt. Stephen E. Ridenour
Tahlequah, Okla.

As best as we can determine, the men are not related.

They're not so tough?

DON'T SCARE US TO DEATH

SIR: As a member of the USAR and the Army National Guard for the last 13 years, I have received numerous briefings on the Soviet threat. While I readily acknowledge the severity of the threat, I also strenuously object to recent "colored" versions that have been presented to Reserve troops.

In your Spring 1983 issue, Capt. Bob Pratt notes that, "No longer is the army, or Soviet Ground Forces, a balanced offensive-defensive military arm." Historians point out that the Soviet Union has been scarred deeply by invasion (e.g., Napoleonic, Hitlerian), and that the threat of invasion is a deep scar on the Soviet psyche. However, all the military training I have received has pointed out that the Soviet army is an offensive weapon. The Soviet army is one of two armies in the world (the other is Israel's) that practices blitzkrieg in toto.

The statement that the Soviet army has changed its stance from a balanced arm to an offensive weapon appears misguided. To me, the question remains: either I have been deceived for the last fifteen years, or I am being deceived now; which is true?

Capt. Pratt notes that the Soviets have a pool of 40 million reservists. He states that, ". . . the arrangement seems to work well. The Soviet pool has even been tested; reservists have been called up for the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan."

I have read numerous analyses of Sovet reserve forces. In his recent book, *How to Make War,* James F. Dunnigan notes that, ". . . the U.S. reserves, for all their faults, are probably superior to the Russian reserves." As for the gross number of reservists, Dunnigan states that the Soviet veteran is obligated to age 50, but few receive refresher training. Thus, only those recently separated from active duty can expect to have any expertise —thereby reducing the "useful reserve to a million men times the number of years you want to go back—say two to five million men."

The utilization of Soviet reserve forces in Afghanistan does not seem to have been an unquaified success. In fact, from available sources, it would appear that the reservists were severely shaken and replaced by active duty troops.

The Soviet threat is real. However, to use scaremonger techniques and color the facts distorts and weakens one's argument. Let the truth stand alone.

Maj. Mark E. Brooks
Annandale, Va.

USAR Celebrates 75th with Elder Reservist

by Maj. Dick Crossland

D. Y. Dunn was found to be one of the earliest Army Reservists still living.

"I was reluctant at first, but then I remembered that I was still in the Army Reserve. I figured that they could just cut orders anyway, so I volunteered."

That's how retired Army Reserve Lt. Col. D.Y. Dunn, 92, of Murray, Ky., described the series of events which brought him to the Pentagon for the first time in his 65 years of service as an educator, builder and citizen-soldier.

Dunn, a World War I veteran and a member of the Retired Reserve, was invited to Washington, D.C., to take part in April 21 ceremonies commemorating the 75th anniversary of the United States Army Reserve. Dunn was to serve as a link between today's Army Reserve and its earliest members.

Dunn was selected after a nation-wide records search and a series of interviews indicated that he was one of the earliest Reservists still living and that he was in excellent health. His distinguished career in education and his service with one of the first Army Reserve units were also important.

As the guest of Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr., Dunn represented the Reservists of the 1908-1917 era by administering the enlistment oath to the Army's newest Reservist, 18-year-old Eric Heginbotham of Potomac, Md. Dunn also cut the 75th anniversary cake after making remarks on the necessity for a strong Reserve.

A former superintendent of schools for Fayette County, Ky., Dunn told the Pentagon Press Corps that educational freedom depends upon a strong national defense. "My interest in serving in the Army Reserve was to preserve my right to educate," said Dunn. "If we cannot defend America, we will lose our way of life. Someone else will be coming over here and telling us what to teach," Dunn added.

According to Dunn, the Reserve Components are important for more than just their military strength. "The Army Reserve and Guard represent a commitment to America by its citizens. When you are prepared to fight for your country, it means more to you," said Dunn.

In addition to the Pentagon ceremonies and numerous interviews with military correspondents, Dunn visited Capitol Hill, the Department of Education and the National Education Association (NEA) during his three-day visit.

He toured the Capitol as the guest of his congressman, Rep. Carroll Hubbard, D-Ky., and was interviewed by Education officials where he re-emphasized the link between academic freedom and a strong national defense.

A life member of NEA for more than 50 years, Dunn told NEA officers that the education community should recognize the obligation to instill pride and patriotism in America's youth.

Dunn performed nearly all of his Army Reserve service before most of today's Reservists were born. Graduating from Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Ky., in 1917, Dunn had just started his teaching career when America's entry into World War I encouraged him to enlist for the Officers' Training Camps. He completed the camps' pre-commissioning course near the top of his class and was commissioned a captain of Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps on Nov. 8, 1917.

Following his 1919 discharge, Dunn was active in the fledgling Reserve Officers' Association (ROA); and he served on the staff of the 100th Infantry Division after that Organized Reserve Corps division was formed following the National Defense Act of 1920. After promotion to lieutenant colonel in 1931, Dunn commanded first a battalion and later a regiment of the 100th Division.

On the eve of World War II, Dunn was alerted to prepare his regiment for active duty. However, the unit was never mobilized. By the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, nearly all of the unit members had been called to active duty as individuals in a series of 1940 and 1941 call-ups. Dunn, himself, never served in World War II because of his stature as an educator.

After becoming superintendent of schools for the area surrounding Lexington in 1929, Dunn established a pioneer vocational education program. Because of his expertise in vocational education, he was chosen by the State of Kentucky to lead a state-operated training program to provide electricians and other skilled technicians for the then new Lexington Signal Depot. More than 17,000 men were trained for the Army and industry under Dunn; and by the time the program was completed in 1943, he was considered too old for active service.

Dunn prepares to cut the Army Reserve's birthday cake after swearing in 18-year old Eric Heginbotham (behind), one of the Army's newest Reservists.

Dunn remained in the Organized Reserve Corps until it was reorganized under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. He retired on June 30 of that year with 31 years, two months of creditable service.

Dunn had retired as school superintendent in 1949 and started a third career as a builder and developer. He remained in the construction business around Lexington until 1978 when he moved with his wife of 65 years, Noma, to Murray in his native Calloway County.

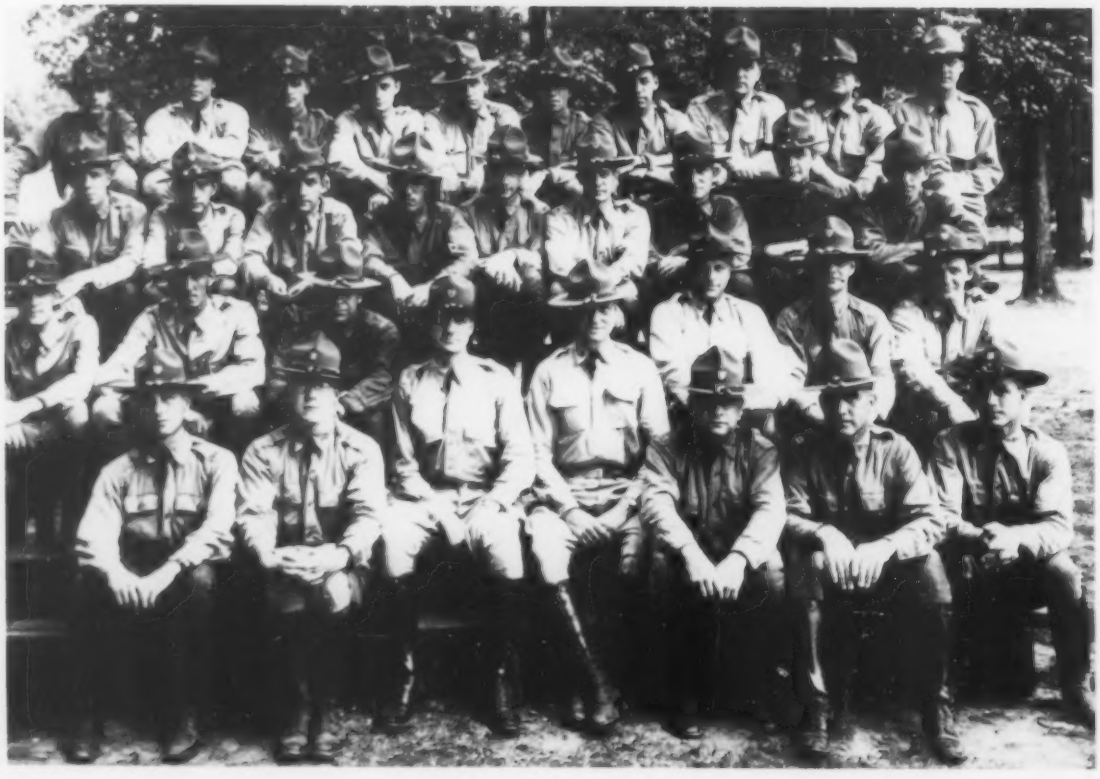
Today, Dunn remains active, maintaining a small office in downtown Murray where he keeps up-to-date on educational and military affairs. He recently completed a series of interviews for Army Information Radio Service (AIRS) and was featured in a public service television announcement highlighting the Army Reserve's 75th anniversary, April 23, 1983.

Founded as the Medical Reserve Corps in 1908, the Army Reserve was expanded with enlisted men in 1912; and the National Defense Act of 1916 authorized commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps for all branches. Nearly 170,000 Reservists served in World War I, and more than 200,00 saw duty in World War II. Approximately 240,000 Army Reservists were called for the Korean conflict and a smaller number was mobilized for the Berlin Crisis and for duty in Vietnam.

Today, the Army Reserve numbers nearly one million men and women. Approximately half are Retired Reservists such as Dunn, and the balance is split almost evenly between the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Army Reserve units. These Ready Reservists are part of every major Army war plan giving the Army Reserve a vital role in national defense.

Right, a World War I era photo of Dunn. He was commissioned November 27, 1917, as an infantry captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Below, Dunn commanded a regiment in the USAR's 100th Division. He's pictured here with his men in the '30s photo, as a lieutenant colonel, bottom, third from the left.



Reservist Gets Medals for 1918 Gallantry

What's this? An Army Reservist received this last winter the Distinguished Service Cross and French Croix de Guerre for *World War I* service? Don't the regs say something about keeping people in units who think that the Commander-in-Chief is Woodrow Wilson?

Don't worry. Pvt. **William J. Shelly** is only 18. He never knew trench warfare.

But, Shelly's unit, the 315th Infantry (Bristol, Pa.), knew all about that grizzly business when it fought in the Meuse - Argonne campaign 61 years ago. It turns out that, during the struggle, one of the 315th's privates, Walter O. Goodman, carried wounded comrades to a first aid station through continuous shellfire. And, when Goodman became too exhausted to carry, he gave assistance to those wounded who could walk. The American and French Governments awarded him for his gallant efforts.

Goodman passed on, a civilian, during World War II. However, his family, remembering his deeds, decided to present the awards to the unit he served so faithfully.

Shelly, named 1982's Best Enlisted Man of the outfit's 1st Battalion, accepted Goodman's honors for the 315th during the December ceremony.

It was quite a night for Goodman's relatives, Shelly and the unit. A major who helped arrange the presentation said, "Talk about emotion. It actually became a little difficult to speak. For, suddenly, we remembered that the 315th had roots. History stared us in the face."

The 315th is part of the 157th Separate Infantry Brigade (Mech), Horsham, Pa.

Shelly gets awards from the past.

Army Picks Reservist for Full-time Career — Jumping

by Lt. Col. Philip Fogle

Sgt. 1st Class Bobby Parker recently made history by being the first Army Reservist to join the Golden Knights, the U.S. Army Parachute Team.

Parker, a native of the Washington, D.C. area, left the 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command's 11th Special Forces Group (Ft. Meade) this winter to join one of the Golden Knights' two demonstration teams.

The Golden Knights are internationally acclaimed and known for developing new and unusual parachuting techniques. The team displays its skills before millions of spectators each year throughout the U.S. and overseas.

Parker, a former member of the 97th ARCOM's Centurions parachute team that made its last jump in May 1982, was one of 25 candidates chosen from hundreds of applicants to undergo a six-week screening process at the Fort Bragg, N.C. Golden Knights training site. He was the first Reservist ever selected for this training.

Following this grueling ordeal that required him to make five free-fall jumps every day, Parker was among seven candidates named to the team.

Parker explained that all eyes were glued to his every success and failure throughout the screening. Whenever he jumped, he was critiqued by a trainer who jumped with him or by a trainer on the ground assisted by high-speed binoculars.

"These binoculars are so strong you can tell if someone blinks when he's jumping," explained Sgt. 1st Class Rinnie J. Smith, Public Affairs Officer for the Golden Knights.

"Every jump was a training jump, a critique," Parker said. "But most of all, every jump was for target accuracy."

Free-falling from an aircraft at 12,500 feet, Parker and his fellow candidates aimed for a patch of ground whose area is four square feet. Their objective: to land dead center on the target in an upright position.

Parker explained that the screening went beyond jump performance.

He said he was critiqued on his personality, his ability to work with his teammates, and, most importantly, his ability to carry out the Golden Knight's mission as good will ambassadors of the Army.

Parker said he expects this mission to keep him busy. The demonstration team to which he's been assigned was away from Fort Bragg on temporary duty for 281 days last year.

Parker: jumping for a living.

"This means a lot of living out of suitcases and a lot of eating in restaurants," he reflected. "But I won't mind. That's what it's all about."

Although he's an active member of the Team, Parker still discusses his fellow Golden Knights with the type of reverence one might expect of an outside observer.

"You're just not going to find anybody better than these guys. It's incredible."

REMEMBER ME?

I'm the person who goes into the orderly room and patiently waits while the first sergeant or AST does everything but pay attention to me. I'm the person who goes into the supply room and stands quietly by while the supply sergeant and his assistant finish their chit-chat. I'm the person who does not grumble while I clean rifles in addition to my own while other people wonder aimlessly around the armory. Yes, you might say I'm a pretty good person. But do you know who else I am? I AM THE PERSON WHO NEVER EXTENDS MY ENLISTMENT and it amuses me to see you spending many hours and dollars every year to get me back in your unit when I was here in the first place. All you had to do to keep me was give me a little courtesy, use me well and treat me well.

Why, Oh Why Do Good Soldiers Leave?

Every year too many good Army Reserve unit soldiers choose not to reenlist.

Their reasons for getting out vary. Some leave because their civilian employers gave them a hard time about drills and Annual Training. Others throw in the towel because their spouses complain about time spent away from home.

And some get out because they're not treated very well by their fellow Reservists. Or, perhaps more important, they don't *think* they're being treated well.

The *Army Reserve Magazine* sat down recently with a U.S. Army Reserve Command retention NCO in the Midwest. He's respected, sharp—and hopping mad about the neglect that prevents units from retaining more of their better troops.

Here are some of his comments about what unit members think, or perceive, when it comes to reenlistment:

- A soldier generally knows that his chain of command is obliged to talk with him about "re-up" during the last six months of his enlistment. However, the soldier is much more occupied with other unit business, and the talking he gets usually occurs much closer to the end of his time than six months. Unfortunately, many NCOs and officers aren't inclined or don't know how to talk with their subordinates. Often no one sees to it that they learn how.
- The soldier knows that there are "common" benefits associated with reenlistment-pay, PX and commissary privileges. His supervisor, commander and retention people can talk confidently about *them*. But they can't speak as knowledgeably about the more complicated Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP, explained in the Spring 1983 issue). So, the soldier learns less. Some individuals actually turn down SRIP bonuses because they think they will automatically have to pay the money back in the future. Couple this with the fact that, in many cases, the soldier hasn't a clear idea about why he might want to reenlist (in other terms, the soldier lacks self-acknowledged reenlistment motivations).
- Many soldiers are never told that they are needed in a unit. No one says, "We want you to stay. You're important." Many unit members, particularly E-6s and above, simply reenlist out of habit.
- Soldiers are more aware that they must qualify for reenlistment; standards have been stiffened. The notion that the USAR reenlists everybody at any cost has been tossed out the window.

USAR members are also more aware that units can use these standards for artificial, personnel management reasons.

"Why can't the old man get rid of the turkeys administratively before reenlistment time? Why does he wait until the end?"

When soldiers start asking this question, they begin to lose confidence in the leadership, the "system."

- Many senior NCOs seem to lack the self confidence to keep up with the pace of ever-changing, complex unit responsibilities. They are now more likely to question their own motivations for staying in, but pride often keeps them from thoroughly examining what they feel.
- Soldiers wonder why games are played when they reenlist. Why are the papers filled out on one day and the ceremony held on another day? Why is the officer administering the oath wearing a jogging suit instead of a uniform? Where are the flag and the photographer? Why is the ceremony being conducted in an office in the back?
- NCOs with more than nine years service or those assigned to non-bonus units (or who don't possess bonus MOSs) may view reenlistment (with a bonus) as something to which *others* are privileged. This creates a morale problem. Some NCOs think, "We're trying to buy an Army. What happened to patriotism, duty, honor and country?"
- Unit members sometimes consider reenlistment as another badly handled, burdensome administrative paperwork exercise. They view command concern about reenlistment as being ingenuine, or false.
- Sometimes a soldier thinks, "I just want to extend rather than commit myself to another three to six years. As an NCO, I know that I should set the example, exhibit the dedication and all that stuff. But I'm thinking about myself — just like everybody else."
- Or, a soldier is told that the commander (not *by* the commander) refuses to reenlist him. The individual is told that his commander wants him to find another unit, transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve or be discharged. The soldier makes up his mind that he can't stay with the outfit. But, he isn't sure what he'll do.
- Commanders sometimes don't take the time to determine why a unit member isn't performing satisfactorily. It's the "he's-missed-five-drills-and-he-must-be-a-loser" syndrome. So, some soldiers with problems and some potional never get their problems solved. They leave, and their potential is wasted.

* * *

The NCO we interviewed provided this parting shot:

"These examples are not all-encompassing. But, the fact that they exist underlines the importance of career management, guidance and effective counseling. The goal a reenlistment program strives for, retaining the best people, is undermined daily because mistrust, low morale and poor leadership examples are created and promoted."

Does *Remember Me* sound familiar?

What Are SGLI Premiums and Coverage for IRR?

Don't think that just USAR unit members are entitled to Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI). So are some soldiers who are assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

It works this way:

- If you're an IRR member and you're attached (in a non-pay status) *and* you're scheduled to perform at least 12 periods of Inactive Duty Training (IDT) each year, you're eligible for full-time coverage. Application forms will accompany attachment orders from the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC).
- If you're an Individual Ready Reservist and you've completed at least 20 years of service creditable for retirement purposes, you're eligible for full-time coverage. This is true even if you're assigned to the Retired Reserve or you elect to remain in an active status beyond your 20 years. The forms come with the orders assigning you to the Retired Reserve and with the 20-year certification letter.
- If you're not attached to a unit as described above or you haven't completed 20 creditable years, you're eligible for part-time coverage during active duty periods of 30 days or less. For periods longer than 30 days full-time coverage and rates apply.
- Note that any Army Reservist who has full-time coverage is insured regardless of when death occurs. And, any USAR soldier who has part-time coverage is insured only during specific duty periods and while going directly to or returning from the place where the duty is performed.

WHEN DOES COVERAGE START?

Coverage starts:

- The first day of active duty or Active Duty for Training (ADT)
- The first day you're assigned or attached to a unit.
- Upon application and payment of one month's premium if you've completed 20 years of service

WHEN DOES COVERAGE END?

It ends:

- One hundred and twenty days after separation or release from . . .
  - —Active duty or ADT for more than 30 days
  - —Assignment or attachment to a unit
- Otherwise, coverage ends in the following ways . . .
  - —At midnight local time on the last day of ADT or active duty for 30 days or less
  - —On the date the first increment of retirement pay is received or age 61, whichever is first
  - —On the 31st day of a period of continuous absence or confinement

HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY?

- For members of the Retired Reserve or those who have 20 years of creditable service (monthly rates):

Non-Unit BY AGE	$35,000	$30,000	$25,000	$20,000	$25,000	$10,000	$5,000
Through 39	10.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	4.50	3.00	1.50
40 through 49	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
50 & over	17.50	15.00	12.50	10.00	7.50	5.00	2.50

- For everyone else who is eligible for SGLI:

Full-time	4.06	3.48	2.90	2.32	1.74	1.16	1.58
**Part-time	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

**Rates shown are for a full year of coverage under part-time rates. This means, that, if you perform two or more periods of Annual Training or ADT in the same year, you only have to pay this rate one time. So, you are covered during all periods of training for less than 30 days for that year. You must present proof of payment (the pay voucher) from the previous tour when you begin a new tour in the same year.

Toll-Free Phones for Enlisted Individual Ready Reservists

We've been asked to repeat the toll-free numbers at which you can reach career advisors (NCOs) at RCPAC. The numbers correspond to Career Management Fields (CMFs).

Note that the numbers for and Automatic Data Processing and Recruitment/Reenlistment CMFs have changed from the way they were printed in the last issue.

If you're assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) you should contact your advisor. He's the link to unit assignments, attachments, Counterpart Training and military schooling.

Infantry 1-800-325-1878
Field Artillery 1-800-325-4730
Air Defense Artillery 1-800-325-4743
Armor 1-800-325-4731

In Missouri, you can call collect 314-263-7584 if your MOS matches one of the four CMFs above.

Combat Engineering 1-800-325-4095
Air Defense Missile Maintenance 1-800-325-4755
Ballistic/Land Combat Missile & Light Air Defense Weapons Systems System Maintenance 1-800-325-4756
Aviation Communications/ Electronics Systems Maintenance 1-800-325-4756
Communications/Electronics Maintenance 1-800-325-4755
Communications/Electronics Operations 1-800-325-4714
EW/Intercept Systems Maintenance 1-800-325-4760
General Engineering 1-800-325-4757
Mechanical Maintenance 1-800-325-4712
Transportation 1-800-325-4758
Aircraft Maintenance 1-800-325-4759
Topographical Engineering 1-800-325-4757
Public Affairs & Audio Visual 1-800-325-4756
Law Enforcement 1-800-325-4715
Military Intelligence 1-800-325-4760
EW/Cryptological Operations 1-800-325-4760

In Missouri, you can call 314-263-7690 collect for the CMFs just listed.

Chemical 1-800-325-4752
Ammunition 1-800-325-4752
Administrative 1-800-325-4713
Automatic Data Processing 1-800-325-4751
Supply and Service 1-800-325-4752
Recruitment/ Reenlistment 1-800-325-4751
Medical 1-800-325-4710
Petroleum 1-800-325-4752
Food Service 1-800-325-4753
Band 1-800-325-4752

In Missouri, call 314-263-7973 collect if your MOS matches the 10 CMFs just listed.

Surviving: Without Basic Skills, Forget It

You'd think that an Army general wouldn't have time to think about anything but "big" stuff — strategy and all that.

But, Brig. Gen. Joe Cannon, commander of the USAR's biggest Infantry Brigade, the 157th (Horsham, Pa.), takes time to sweat over the little things. He's got his mind on shoes and shaving. He cares about whether his troops *can* hit the broad side of a barn with an M-16. He's concerned that everyone knows how to squeeze off a TOW missile.

He cares about the basics.

"Sure, this is an infantry outfit. However, I've got an admin company, a medical company, and supply and transport people. Some pretty specialized, esoteric MOSs are involved.

"I don't care if a soldier is a medic or a teletype operator. If he doesn't bring a brush to the field to get the crud off his boots, and if he forgets to bring some polishing material, his foot gear will be ruined. He'll get sore feet. He'll become a casualty. If his whole squad forgets, than it will become a casualty, and so on and so on. Have you ever seen a troop go through a battlefield barefoot?

"Sometimes a soldier will ask 'Why do I have to shave in the field?' The answer's simple. In a conflict, if he's hit in the face, he'll invite infection with the extra hair. A beard can slow down healing. The soldier may remain a casualty longer.

"Let me ask you a question. Would you rather drive your car or your neighbor's car? If you say that you'd rather drive your own vehicle, then you know why it's important for the individual soldier to become familiar with *his weapon*. The better he can use that M-16, the better are his chances for survival. Marksmanship isn't a necessary evil. It puts you back in touch with what it means to be a soldier. And, it concerns me when my troops don't do well at the range. Oh yeah, I look at the scores.

"I'm interested in preserving an individual's life. When a soldier stays alive, then it means something that he can perform his specialty competently."

PRIORITIES

Army Reserve unit members face a special problem. Time. There are just so many hours each month and during AT that can be devoted to training.

How do USAR members keep on top of every task it takes to stay prepared for an emergency?

"First," notes Cannon, "we have to realize that we can't do everything at once. So there has to be a hierarchy, or priority, of survival skills that we push."

"Among the first priorities is that every soldier has to take care of his body and his equipment.

"That means that everyone has to learn how to get as much sleep as he can no matter the circumstances. It means that a troop should eat what's issued to him and drink only potable water.

"Because the time we have to develop skills is limited, it's necessary that everyone has his own fitness program. It's the individual's responsibility to exercise regularly and to eat a balanced diet.

"Did you know (the General cites a recent U.N. study) 50 percent of the third world's medical problems could be avoided by use of a bar of soap? A BAR OF SOAP? There's a lesson here for soldiers in the field. Keeping clean is a must. Historically, disease has taken greater tolls during wars than action.

"Then there's the rifle. I can't provide every soldier with two M-16s during a conflict. The rifle has to be cleaned. It's that simple. Bet you that Caesar occasionally strolled up to a private soldier and inquired, 'Is your sword sharp?' I ask, 'Is your M-16 clean?'

"There's something to which we don't pay enough attention. It's nuclear/chemical/biological warfare (NBC).

We can't joke about this. If we go up against the Soviets, you can be sure that they'll throw everything in the world at us. You *have* to know how to use the equipment that's designed to save your life. Snacks don't belong in the protective mask carrier. The mask does."

LEARNING

Just how can units get the most important things across?

"We have to teach, reteach and maintain the basic skills. The material's there (he brings out a Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, FM 21-2). There's no mystery about it!

"The teaching *is* sergeant's business, *is* officer's business. The leaders have to say, 'Troop, this'll save your life." They have to get across a sense of urgency.

"By the way, I *do* line up my officers in full field gear and inspect them. I ask, 'If the whistle blows, are you ready, Mr. Captain, Mr. Major?' The officers have to survive, too.

U.S. Army photo by Bob Pratt

Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Cannon, commander of the USAR's 157th Separate Infantry Brigade (Mech.) You're reading his thoughts.

THE BALLOON

"I think we're communicating the idea that we'd better be ready in case the balloon goes up.

"Look at what's happened in the last few years. Congress has put about half of the Army's combat power and roughly two-thirds of its support power in the Reserve Components.

Reservists *know* somebody will be gone, be mobilized, in 48 hours if we have to fight. This is why the basic stuff is so important.

How well do you remember the basics? Take a look at our mini-section. It should be fun.

Continued

FIRST AID:

First aid skills are the most important you'll ever learn. How much do you know? Try these multiple-choice questions. The right answers should be easy to spot.

1. You're in combat, and you've got an injured buddy on your hands. How could you tell if he's breathing?

a. You'd ask him.
b. Tell him the IRS is investigating his last tax return. If he gasps in horror, he's OK.
c. Look for a rise and fall in his chest, or put your ear or hand about an inch over his nose or mouth in order to detect breathing.

2. How could you tell if someone's in shock?

a. He grabs you by the throat and demands a home loan.
b. He's bright pink from head to foot.
c. He claims to be the Commissioner of the IRS.
d. He has clammy skin. He's restless, thirsty and nauseous. He's confused. He's breathing quickly and may be bleeding.

3. How would you treat for or prevent shock?

a. Tell your victim that, if he's quiet, he'll see Haley's Comet flying by.
b. Tell him that your news about the IRS was a friendly fib.
c. Start humming big band music, and tell him to pretend that he's attending a USO show.
d. Lay the victim on his back and elevate his feet above his heart. Loosen his clothing at the neck and waist. Prevent heating and chilling by putting a blanket or an equivalent over and under his body.
e. None of the above.

4. If you suspect that a wounded soldier has a neck or back injury would you move him?

a. Immediately, under any circumstances.
b. Never.
c. Only when you receive written Presidental permission.
d. Only when there's an immediate, life-threatening danger.

5. If you suspect a neck injury what should you do?

a. Ask the victim to move his head from side to side. If you hear a crunching sound, you know he's in trouble.
b. Give the victim a thorough, vigorous country-club massage.
c. Immobilize the victim. Place a roll of cloth under the neck, and put heavy objects, such as rocks, on both sides of his head.

6. If a fellow soldier has a broken leg and you must move him before a splint can be applied—what do you do?

a. Be daring. Roll your casualty to safety.
b. Pick him up and run with him, making sure that the broken leg doesn't strike the ground.
c. Use the uninjured leg as a splint by tying the fractured leg to it. Pull the victim away by the armpits in a straight line.

7. If you have to splint a broken bone and you have splinting material, how long should the splints be?

a. Up to one-third of the individual's height.
b. How long is the World Series?
c. An inch or two.
d. Long enough to reach beyond the joints below and above the broken part.

8. When would you use a tourniquet?

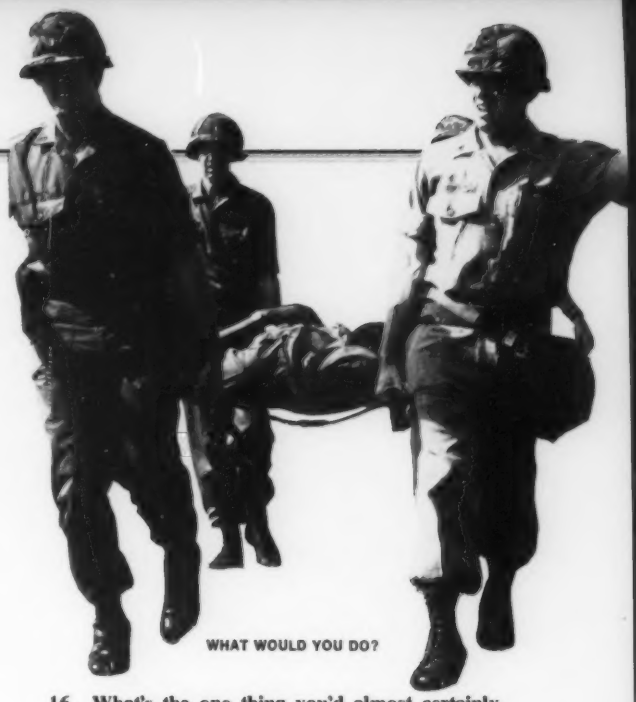
a. At the first sign of bleeding.
b. When your buddy's hangnail appears terminal.
c. When the victim cries, 'I'll never play the piano again!"
d. When the application of manual pressure and pressure dressing fails to control the bleeding.

9. Your victim is bleeding from the area just above the left eyebrow and you're looking for an appropriate pressure point. Where is such a point?

a. Never apply pressure near the head. It causes headaches.
b. Press down hard on the victim's contact lenses.
c. The appropriate pressure point is the wallet.
d. An appropriate point is by the left temple.

10. What would you give a soldier who had an open abdominal wound?

a. Water.
b. A cold beer.
c. His last cigarette.
d. Nothing to drink or eat. Nothing. However, the lips could be moistened.



WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

11. What would you do with the organs that protruded from an open abdominal wound?

a. Stuff them back in with your bare hands.
b. Have a friend stuff them back in with his bare hands.
c. Cry uncontrollably.
d. Leave the organs alone. Cover them with a sterile dressing.

12. Where would you place a tourniquet?

a. You'd put it around the victims head. This would stop bleeding from any part of the body.
b. Over a joint, always.
c. You'd put it around the victim's M-16.
d. You'd put the tourniquet two to four inches above the wound but not over a joint.

13. How would you dress an open chest wound (sometimes called a sucking chest wound)?

a. Go formal. Black tie and tails.
b. Only in light summer things.
c. With a designer band-aid.
d. Try using the plastic wrapper covering of a field dressing. Place the inside surface of the wrapper over the open wound as the casualty exhales and hold it in place.

14. Let's say that your casualty had a fight with a high-voltage cable and lost. What would you do?

a. Request a meter reading from the power company.
b. Drag your victim away with your bare hands while standing a puddle of water.
c. Get your victim away from the cable, using nonconductive material.

15. Would you apply ointment to a burn victim?

a. Yes.
b. If he pleads in polite, gentle tones.
c. Only if there's a cloud cover to protect him from a nasty sun burn.
d. No.

16. What's the one thing you'd almost certainly do when treating a burn victim?

a. Call the fire department.
b. Order a pizza for two.
c. Treat for shock.
d. All of the above.

17. So your buddy has heat stroke. It's no different from heat cramps.

a. True.
b. Bull. It's a medical emergency. Get him undressed fast, and immerse his body in the coldest water available. If there isn't a body of water near by, then get the victim into the shade and keep pouring water over him.

18. Would you leave wounds exposed in a chemically contaminated environment?

a. Yes. Chemical agents produce a wonderfully therapeutic effect.
b. Only when the chemical agent is chlorine gas.
c. Only on Tuesday.
d. No.

ANSWERS

1. c	8. d	15. d
2. d	9. d	16. c
3. d	10. d	17. b
4. d	11. d	18. d
5. c	12. d	
6. c	13. d	Reference:
7. d	14. c	FM 21-11

NBC:

Face the fact that nuclear/biological/chemical warfare is real. It could happen. How much NBC training do you remember? Here's a small quiz.

U.S. Army photo by Lee Jenkins

1. What's the first thing you'd do in a biological or chemical attack?

a. Fan the stuff away with your arms.
b. Stop breathing.
c. Run away.
d. Pucker up and try to blow it away.

2. You should decontaminate your clothing and equipment. . . . . .

a. Certainly. It's considered tasteful.
b. After you are decontaminated.
c. At night, when the sun goes down and the contamination agent(s) has fallen to the ground.
d. Between meals.

3. With what would you decontaminate your eyes (or open wounds)?

a. Any alcoholic beverage.
b. Water only. Don't use the solution in the decontamination kit.
c. The solution in the decontamination kit.
d. A chain saw, naturally.

4. What would be some severe symptons of the presence of nerve agent(s)?

a. You'd develop a hunger for salmon-flavored ice cream.
b. Breathing may stop. The victim suffers convulsions, vomiting and severe muscle twitching.
c. Victims have the urge to shove their heads up their pant legs. While wearing their pants.

5. If you were protected in a chemical attack—but your buddy became a victim—what would you do?

a. Forget it. He's through.
b. Mask him, apply decontamination agents and then decontaminate his skin.
c. Get him to laugh so hard that he coughs the stuff out of his system.

6. Your eyes and face have been contaminated. You have to find overhead cover in order to decontaminate. What if there's no overhead cover?

a. Easy. Break out your combat umbrella.
b. Use your poncho or shelter half.
c. Run until you find triple-canopy rain forest.
d. Tell your buddy to lie down and crawl under *him*.

7. How would you react to a nuclear blast?

a. Break out a six-pack, turn on the radio, sit on the car hood and enjoy the fireworks.
b. Close your eyes, drop to the floor, fall so that your head is away from the blast. Place your hands under your body and keep your face and head tucked. Stay down until the blast wave passes and debris stops falling.
c. Turn around, stare at your buddies and tell them it's just an early sunrise.

ANSWERS
1. b
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. b

Reference: FM 21-40

SPECIAL SECTION

FIELD SANITATION:

Cleanliness may be next to Godliness. However, keeping clean and practicing common-sense field sanitation techniques can keep you from becoming a casualty. They could save your life. No kidding. Test your memory.

1. When should you break in a new pair of combat boots?
a. Have your spouse do it for you.
b. During a road march.
c. Over time—gradually.
d. In the shower.

2. When you're on a road march your feet should be kept . . .
a. Wet.
b. In a vehicle.
c. Dry.
d. None of the above.

3. How do you avoid trenchfoot?
a. Avoid trenches.
b. It's no longer a problem as trench warfare is no longer practical.
c. Keep your feet dry and warm. Change your socks regularly and massage your feet before you put your boots back on. Bail out the water from fox holes and put stones, log pieces or brush on the bottom.
d. Just wear two pair of socks.
e. Don't stand in water more than four feet deep.

4. If you don't have water purification tablets (iodine or calcium hypochlorite), what's the next best purification method?
a. There is none. Most water is potable (safe for drinking).
b. Drain the water through an old sock.
c. Boiling. However, boiling has two drawbacks. It requires fuel and there's no residual protection from contaminants.
d. Make the water flow over 15 stones. Then it'll be pure.

5. Food scraps and cans should not be thrown around a camp area. They . . .
a. Attract bears.
b. May be served at the next meal.
c. Breed disease.

6. Flies can carry the germs that cause dysentery and other "nasties." What's the best way to keep flies from breeding?
a. Erect smoke pots.
b. Offer a bounty on fly wings.
c. Just apply proper field sanitation methods.
d. When changing location drive fast enough so that flies can't follow.
e. All of the above.

7. Latrines need to be
a. Identified by the battery-powered Standard International Glowing War Latrine Marker (SIGWLM).
b. At least 28 feet deep.
c. At least 100 yards from a mess area and at least 100 feet from a water source (and downstream from both).

8. In the field, wash, bath and liquid kitchen wastes are disposed of in the soil through soakage pits or trenches. What has to be removed from these wastes?
a. Engine oil.
b. Edible garbage.
c. Grease and soap.
d. Metallic wastes.
e. Classified material.

9. What must you have when using immersion heaters in the field?
a. Asbestos gloves.
b. High octane fuel.
c. Ventilation. For the fumes.

10. How often should you wash your hair in the field?
a. Never.
b. Once a month.
c. At least once a week.
d. None of the above.

ANSWERS
1. c
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. c

Reference: TM 5-700

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION: CPR

You Can Learn CPR
When a person's heart and lungs stop functioning because of a heart attack, shock, drowning or other causes, it is possible to save that life by administering CPR, or cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

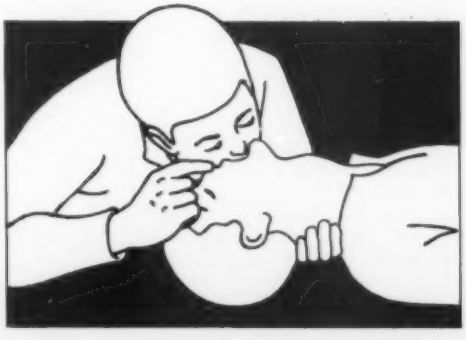
CPR provides artificial circulation and breathing for the victim. External cardiac compressions administered manually are alternated with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in order to stimulate the natural functions of the heart and lungs.

Here's an overview of CPR training and IS NOT INTENDED as a complete guide. Contact your local chapter of the AMERICAN RED CROSS for further information on how you can learn this life-saving procedure.

1. DETERMINE IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS
Tap or gently shake the victim's shoulder. Shout, "are you OK?' If there's no response shout "HELP!" (Someone nearby may be able to assist.) Do the AIRWAY step next.

2. AIRWAY STEP
Place one hand on the forehead and push firmly backward. Place the other hand under the neck near the base of the skull and lift gently. Tip the head until the chin points straight up. This should open the airway. Place your ear near the victim's mouth and nose. LOOK at the chest for breathing movements. LISTEN for breaths and FEEL for breathing against your cheek. If no breathing occurs do the QUICK step next.

3. QUICK STEP
Give 4 QUICK full breaths, one on top of the other. To do this keep the head tipped and pinch the nose. Open your mouth wide and take a deep breath, making a good seal. Now, give 4 breaths without waiting in between. Do the CHECK step next.

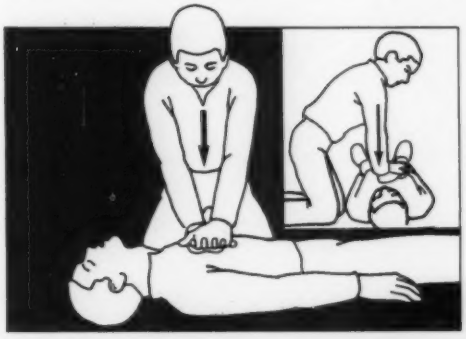


Information courtesy American Red Cross

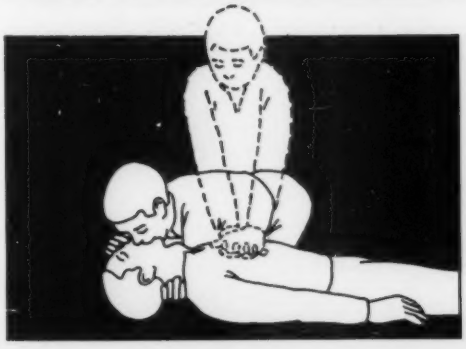
4. CHECK STEP
CHECK the pulse and breathing for at least 5 seconds but no more than 10. To do this, keep the head tipped with the hand on the forehead. Place the fingertips of your other hand on the adam's apple, slide your fingers into the groove at the side of the neck nearest you. If there is a pulse but no breathing give one breath every 5 seconds. If no pulse **or** breathing is present send someone for emergency assistance (when you're not in the field, you can dial 911 or the operator) while locating proper hand position. Begin Chest Compressions.

5. HAND POSITION FOR CHEST COMPRESSIONS.
1. With your middle and index fingers find the lower edge of the victim's rib cage on the side nearest you.
2. Trace the edge of the ribs to the notch where the ribs meet the breastbone.
3. Place the middle finger *on* the notch, the index finger next to it. Put the heel of the other hand on the breastbone next to the fingers.
4. Put the first hand on top of the hand on the breastbone. Keep the fingers off the chest.

6. CHEST COMPRESSIONS
PUSH straight down without bending your elbows while maintaining proper hand position. Keep your knees shoulder width apart. Shoulders should be directly over the victim's breastbone. Keeps hands along the midline of the body. Bend from the hip not the knees. Keep fingers off the chest. Push down about 1½ to 2 inches. Push smoothly. Count, "1 and, 2 and, 3 and, etc."



7. PUSH 15—BREATH 2
Give 15 compressions at a rate of 80 per minute. Tip the head so the chin points up and give 2 quick full breaths. Continue to repeat 15 compressions followed by two breaths. Check the pulse and breathing after the first minute and every few minutes thereafter. NOTE: *Do not practice* chest compressions on people as it could cause internal injuries.



This information does not take the place of CPR training. Contact your local Red Cross chapter on how you can learn this life-saving procedure.

More USAR Docs Line Up to Sign Up

Will the Army Reserve be able to provide enough physicians in the event of a conflict?

It's a daunting question. One reason is that Army Reserve units are short about 55 percent of the physicians required for mobilization. Another is that Army would have to depend on its Reserve Components for roughly 70 percent of its health care professionals in an emergency. Still another reason is that physicians are neither drafted nor registered for the draft.

IMPROVEMENT

Fortunately, a dent has been made. Over the last three years, the strength of the USAR Medical Corps has risen from 916 (February 1980) to 1654 (February 1983).

Much of the credit goes to 44 full-time (Active Duty Guard/Reserve) AMEDD officer counselors, who are charged with obtaining qualified physicians for over 300 USAR medical units in the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Effort is also made to find physicians for the Individual Ready Reserve.

Described by one Pentagon staffer as "truly gifted workaholics," these counselors routinely put in six and seven-day weeks attempting to interest civilian physicians—and those who are getting ready to leave the Active Arm—in the Army Reserve.

One counselor thinks that the long hours are worth the trouble.

"Nothing is more gratifying than convincing a top notch guy to join a unit and, later on, finding out that both he and his unit are tickled pink."

However, the counselor admits that, once in a while, things don't work out.

"The worst part of this job is discovering that your doc hasn't been utilized correctly or imaginatively. He gets out with his expectations unfilfilled. It blows all the work I've done and damages my credibility and that of the unit."

Despite occasional setbacks, the counselors have created a stream of high-caliber professionals (over 50 percent of the physicians now serving in the USAR were recruited by these 44 full-timers).

"The Army's amazed at the folks they've recruited," notes Lt. Col. Dewey Miller, an officer given high praise for marshalling the resources that got the USAR medical professional procurement program rolling.

"They've gotten some *name* people, some med school deans. In some cases, we're talking about people who make $100,000 or $200,000 a year. It takes talent to convince a top guy with a lucrative practice to spend time in the Army Reserve. That's one reason why those considered for counselor positions were very thoroughly screened."

WHY THEY SERVE

Why do physicians join the Army Reserve?

They can take part in or simply attend medical seminars and meetings, a privilege previously allowed only Active Army physicians.

A special unit attendance policy makes the USAR more attractive to those whose professional commitments make heavy demands on their time. A physician can be excused from 25 percent of his unit drills by his immediate commander. The next higher commander can excuse 25 percent on top of that.

And, there's the opportunity for physicians to meet those in other specialties and colleagues from other parts of the country during Reserve tours.

Many enjoy the idea of serving in uniform; many are patriotic.

An interesting fact is that, in fiscal year 1982, 40 percent of the physicians who volunteered for the Army Reserve had prior military experience. It's not hard to understand that those who've already served in uniform can appreciate the advantages of USAR membership.

The points that attract physicians to the Army Reserve also keep them *in* the USAR. In addition, a policy that helps retain medical talent permits physicians to accept mandatory promotions even though higher grade positions don't exist.

Still, the shortages in both surgical and non-surgical fields persists.

The number of vacant unit positions for specialists in general medicine, general surgery, internal medicine, orthopeadics, neurosurgery and thoracic surgery approaches 1345.

A surgical team from the 312th Evacuation Hospital, Greensboro, N.C., performs a simulated surgical operation during Gold Caduceus II, July 1981. The exercise was held at Camp A.P. Hill, Va. The Army would have to depend on its Reserve Components for roughly 70 percent of its health care professionals in an emergency.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

We're also in critical need of people with nursing, parasitology, immunology, dietetics, physical therapy and occupational therapy skills.

An irony is that, in some cases, the shortage specialties match those which pay physicians handsomely on the outside. This presents personnel counselors (who are not associated with the U.S. Army Recruiting Command) with a special challenge.

There *is* good news. Army Reserve Medical Corps (MSC) slots are virtually full, and only roughly three percent of the USAR's Dental Corps positions are vacant.

The Army doesn't face the medical professional shortage alone. The other services share the problem. Be sure that it will take time to solve.

However, the progress made by 44 Army Reservists has put smiles on many worried faces in Washington.

Mobilization: No Straight A Report Card

The Army needs to be better informed in an emergency of the availability of support units—many of which are Army Reserve organizations. Here two soldiers from such outfits get instructions on refilling the blade grip reservoir of the main rotor of a UH-1 helicopter at Fort Rucker, Ala. Richard D. Lawless, left, is assigned to the 374th Medevac Detachment, Little Rock, Ark. Michael T. Babcock, center, is from the 205th Infantry Brigade, Minneapolis.

U.S. Army photo

by Capt. Bob Pratt

How did we do during the latest mobilization exercise?

The news seems to be encouraging. "MOBEX 83 disclosed substantial progress," states *Exercise Proud Saber, Army Draft Exercise Analysis Report, 27 March 1983*.

The Defense Department has been looking and working for better news since its first post-World War II simulated government-wide mobilization effort, Nifty Nugget (1978). That exercise and its successor, Proud Spirit/MOBEX 80, revealed serious deficiencies in manpower, transportation logistics and coordination among agencies.

The problems aren't novel; they've plagued the Nation each time it's gone to war since the 1918 Armistice. However, their solution seems more urgent than ever, if only for two reasons. First, the Soviet military threat is huge (the USSR's conventional forces outnumber ours by a considerable margin). Second, the Army has, over the last decade, come to depend heavily on its Reserve Components (the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard) for support during emergencies. The mobilization of Reserve forces presents special challenges.

The 1978 and 1980 exercises focused on testing the planning and execution of mobilization and deployment in support of NATO. But, Proud Saber/MOBEX 83** dealt with *partial* (or, incremental—in stages) mobilization, involving U.S. response to simulated crises in four different parts of the world.

So, here are a few of the points made in the Report:

- There *have* been gains in the Army's manpower mobilization ability since 1978. However, Proud Saber/MOBEX 83 surfaced gaps in alert and mobilization procedures in situations involving less than full mobilization. Current arrangements do not permit Reserve Component units to be notified of their order to active duty in a timely way. If procedures used during Proud Saber/MOBEX 83 were used during an actual crisis, some outfits would not receive their orders until after their planned arrival at mobilization stations (in the exercise, some Reserve Component organizations didn't get their orders because they lacked the facility to receive secret messages).

USAR divisions would assume the responsibility for the Army's training base in a mobilization. However, efforts to provide manpower in an emergency could well be affected by the widely-recognized, huge shortfall of pre-trained Individual Ready Reservists. Here Sgt 1st Class Jerry Cassidy, 2nd Battalion, 4th Brigade, 70th Division (an Army Reserve division) yells instructions to new soldiers prepared to move out on a bayonet assault course at Fort Benning, Ga.

U.S. Army photo by Larry Crewell

**Proud Saber/MOBEX 83, sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, ran from October 25 through November 5, 1982. The Army conducted a preliminary exercise from October 15 to October 24. This gave the Army a total of 21 days of "play." Though the exercise tested the movement of Reserve Component units from home stations to mobilization stations, actual movement didn't occur.

- Installation mobilization plans are getting better. But, installations would be hard pressed to provide Preparation for Overseas Replacement (POR) for early deploying Reserve Component units in the event of the "real thing." The units would have to finish as much of their POR work as they could before leaving their home stations.
- Much has to be done in order for mobilization stations (installations) to improve the way in which equipment would be redistributed among units. Redistribution procedures throughout the Army were shown to be complex and cumbersome.
- Mobilization planners need to be better informed of the availability of war reserve stocks, ammunition and support units (a large proportion of support organizations are found in the USAR and the Army National Guard).
- Progress has been made in the way the Army could handle financial management tasks under emergency conditions.

The Army has apparently licked the problem of being unable to calculate quickly the number of soldiers it needs as it shifts to a wartime footing. However . . .

- The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldier shortage still darkens the mobilization picture. The Report estimates that the shortfall is in the hundreds of thousands.
- Presidential authority to retain Active and Reserve Component soldiers beyond their scheduled service expiration (ETS) during a less-than-full mobilization is limited. During the latest exercise the Army was recalling Reservists and simultaneously discharging large numbers of Active, USAR unit and IRR members. In other words, the boat leaked.
- Valid addresses for thousands of Individual Ready Reservists and retirees don't exist. This means a percentage of our pre-trained manpower pool cannot be reached readily.
- By law, retired Reservists cannot be called to active duty until all other Reservists have been called. This would restrict the activation of over 27,000 experienced people in a crisis.
- There's no longer a law to conscript medical professionals. Neither are these individuals being registered. All the Army's components face doctor and nurse shortages.
- There's no reliable system to identify "no show" Reserve Component soldiers during a mobilization.
- A partial or full mobilization of the Reserve Components might seriously dislocate both Defense Department employees and those of some defense contractors. There's no way to estimate what would happen (TIDEWATER TEST, a Defense civilian mobilization exercise, was conducted simultaneously with Proud Saber/MOBEX 83).

Much of what the report had to say about logistical readiness is classified. But, supply, transportation, spare parts and ammunition problems are well known (see the *Army Reserve Magazine*, Spring 1982). So is the fear that, in an emergency, U.S. industry couldn't possibly support anything but a short, limited conflict. An unclassified part of the report says that there is no mechanism that could systematically trigger an increase in industrial capacity in order to sustain our forces during a war.

Another section of the report states that the armed services haven't defined commercial transportation requirements for the movement of Reserve component units and depot war material within the continental U.S. However, there's a new system called MOBSCOPE (Mobilization Shipments Configured for Operation, Planning and Execution). In the future, it should eliminate the manual preparation of commercial transportation requests for Reserve Component unit movements from home station to mobilization station.

It's nice to think that, somehow, all our mobilization deficiencies could be solved over night. But, it can't happen that way. It *must* take time.

Idaho Reservists Have a Blast

by Gene Rosendahl

Normally an Army Reserve unit performing a community relations or Domestic Action project assists a a community in a constructive action. Seldom does it have a chance to blow something up. The 321st Engineer Battalion, Boise, Idaho, took the opportunity this last February, when it destroyed an old steel and wood bridge on Idaho's Payette River.

The Boise outfit received its invitation from the Bureau of Reclamation. The 321st dutifully sent the 70-year-old structure down in an explosive fury of metal and timber.

Even though the demolition occurred an hour later than originally planned, the crowd got to see and hear the explosion. What may have sounded like one blast was actually the detonation of six separate charges of commercial TNT.

"It gave the 321st its first opportunity to handle an entire large-scale demolition from start to finish," said Lt. Col. Loren C. Rader, the unit's commander.

"I was very pleased with the operation. Safety was our concern, and everything went as planned. It was an excellent training exercise."

After the bridge was demolished it was hauled out by four D7E Caterpillars. It was later broken up into smaller sections by Job Corps members from Marshing, Idaho, who practiced their welding and cutting techniques.

"We would have preferred to use C4 explosives, but the Bureau of Reclamation couldn't get any through their sources," remarked MSgt. Gary Mullins, who helped direct the demolition.

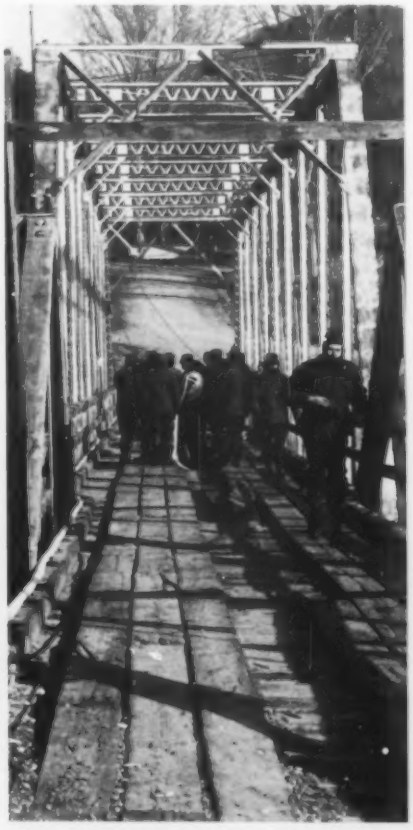
One Reservist was circulating a joke after the explosion, saying, "How did Lt. Col. Rader know that the Soviets wanted this bridge?"

The bridge was closed years ago as the Bureau deemed it a safety hazard. However, the agency had difficulty keeping people off the shaky srtucture.

Cranes were going to be used to remove it. But, a Bureau official revealed that the cost was too prohibitive.

U.S. Army photo by Gene Rosendahl

Members of the 321st Engineer Battalion display their "calling card" after the explosion.



U.S. Army photo by Gene Rosendahl

Here's how the bridge over Idaho's Payette River looked before the engineers demolished it.

Simultaneous explosions of six major charges send hot steel fragments into the water.

Photo by Lewis C. Hower, Editor, Messenger Index, Emmett, Idaho

As the smoke cloud rises, the bridge drops cleanly from the piers into the water.

Photo courtesy Lewis C. Hower, Editor, Messenger Index, Emmett, Idaho

Army Reserve Asks for $2 Billion in Fy 84

Congress has been asked for more than $2 billion to run the Army Reserve during fiscal year 1984, which begins October 1, 1983.

This is an increase of $108,-150,000 over the estimated fiscal year 1983 obligation, a boost of roughly five percent.

Of the increase, $40 million reflect price growth (things cost more); $68 million represent real program, or actual growth.

More soldiers mean more dollars.

CUTS

There are reductions (that is, the 1984 request is smaller than the estimated fiscal year 1983 obligation) in "Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve," or OMAR, one of three appropriations that keep the USAR in business.

There is, for instance, a reduction in the request for purchases from the stock fund, or items of organization equipment that cost less than $3,000.

And, the request includes a decrease in travel funds ($2.6 million).

INCREASES, TOO

The cuts are, to a degree, offset by savings which are expected in the next year. There are also increases for such items as the Continental Army Management Information System (or CAMIS, the subject of our story in the Fall 1982 issue), health benefits and medical costs, and Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) management costs.

It is interesting to note that the fiscal year 1984 U.S. Army budget request includes decreases in Operation and Maintenance dollars for both the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Approximately $155 million has been requested for supplies and equipment. This expenditure, if approved, plus large amounts requested in the two previous years, should do much to meet the needs of high-priority USAR units. Many of these organizations are identified for the Central Command (once called the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force) and rapid reinforcement of NATO forces.

But, the Army Reserve continues to experience significant shortages of major pieces of equipment. These items are funded by several Active Army appropriations. The shortfalls involve not only "glamour" gear, such as tanks; important support equipment is also missing, such as trucks, forklifts, test equipment and maintenance shop sets.

The USAR is now without $4.5 billion worth of its wartime equipment authorization and $1.6 worth of its peacetime authorization.

Major General William R. Berkman, Chief, Army Reserve, recently told Congress that these shortages have to affect the USAR's readiness.

Army Reserve unit strength has grown considerably in the last few years, a fact reflected in the 1984 request.

The number of Inactive Duty Training soldiers assigned to units hit a low of 181,000 in 1978. But, by the end of fiscal year 1982 the number rose to 282,921. It's hoped that this figure will reach 251,680 by the end of the present fiscal year.

The request contains $158 million to support military schooling, mobilization and other training. This represents an increase of 130,145 mandays (the term for a day of active duty which is in addition to Annual Training) from fiscal year 1983.

Part of the increase is intended for Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members. Although funding for these soldiers was substantially increased in the present fiscal year and is sustained in the request, the level still doesn't meet the (active duty) needs of all the Individual Ready Reservists who are available and who require training.

FACILITIES

Congress is asked for $52,700,-000 for construction, expansion, modernization and planning of USAR facilities.

The request would permit seven new training centers and a maintenance facility to be built (only roughly 45 percent of the Army Reserve's 1,042 centers and 253 maintenance facilities are considered adequate). The modernization of ten existing centers would also be permitted.

But, a construction backlog persists. It stands at $1,085,000,000.

Despite continuing dollar needs, there is an inescapable fact. For a remarkably modest sum (for instance, the USAR's portion is a little over three percent of the U.S. Army's total request for next year), a large percentage of the Total Army's combat support and combat service support elements is maintained in the Army Reserve.

Given the liklihood of increased reliance upon the Army Reserve—and the Reserve Components in general—the cost represents a considerable bargain.

A tired troop has fallen asleep while awaiting his next mission at the National Training Center. The training he and others go through has been called the most grueling on the face of the earth.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. James Fetig

Two M-60 tanks poise to provide fire support as a bangalore torpedo detonates during the offensive phase of live fire. Between the tanks is an Observer/Controller M-551 Sheridan.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. James Fetig

National Training Center

Getting Close to the Real Thing

by Maj. James Fetig

Want some mouth-watering sand to start your day? How about a generous helping of relentless, burning sunshine after a night when the windchill was well below zero?

The management at Fort Irwin, Calif., will gladly oblige. And, don't sweat having to tip room service.

Welcome to the National Training Center (NTC), one of the world's wilder hotels. Here the climate, dust, tear gas and even desert rains contribute to what may be the most realistic combat training the Army offers.

Troops advance under simulated artillery bursts. Soldiers "shoot" with rifles equipped with the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES). Those who are "wounded" must be evacuated. Damaged vehicles must be removed and new soldiers and equipment must be requisitioned. Units failing to bring up ammo do without. If the chow is lost, everyone goes hungry.

The NTC means life in the fast lane for 2500 troops (that's about how many you'll find there at any one time). They're members of a brigade composed of two Battalion Task Forces (BTFs) which come to the NTC each month. They travel by jet to Norton Air Force Base, Calif. Then there's the two-hour bus ride to the NTC, where they arrive at any hour, day or night. The trip ends at a dusty bivouac area outside the equipment storage yards. The place is much like a sandbox staked out in rows of pup tents.

After three hectic days spent rounding up equipment, they'll face the "awesome" Opposing Force, or OPFOR. There's no time for movies,

The Army's most significant effort in recent years to improve training has resulted in the establishment of the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif. Most of the outfits who use this ultra-modern facility are Active Army Organizations. However, some Reserve Component units will benefit from this activity in the future.

An after action review is conducted for a unit at the National Training Center. Observer/Controllers explain the cause and effect of a mistake made during a combat exercise.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. James Fetig

PXs or sight-seeing—just movin', fixin' and fightin'. It happens so fast that many troops lose track of the days and weeks.

THE DESERT'S ADVANTAGE

Fort Irwin is the perfect spot to sharpen the BTF's skills (the Force is considered the "cutting edge" of the Army's 64 heavy battalions). First, there's over 1,000 square miles of space. All of the BTF's weapons can be fired, and soldiers can maneuver over the distances they could expect during an actual conflict. Second, the post is remote. Radio Electronic Combat can be conducted relatively freely. Third, military aircraft can operate without endangering civilian aviation.

Every soldier experiences live fire and the opportunity to operate against a professional opposing force. The din of battle, real fire-safety problems and communications difficulties, coupled with the ceaseless advance of an enemy, provide a level of stress found at no other Army post.

When it's defending, the BTF engages a moving, motorized rifle regiment, simulated by 564 computer controlled targets deployed in successive bands. There will be a total of 1918 targets in the future.

When the BTF is on the offensive, some 70 targets represent 30 kilometers of a Soviet security zone defense.

Targets are equipped with special charges to produce the effect that the enemy is shooting back. Some targets fire "smoky sam" styrofoam missiles mock Soviet SAGGER anti-tank missiles. A computer can speed up or slow down the enemy's advance.

The 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry and the 1st Battalion, 73rd Armor, make up the opposing force. These outfits use obsolete M-551 Sheridans which are modified to look like Soviet-made tanks, personnel carriers, anti-aircraft guns and 122mm self-propelled howitzers. Dodge pickups are altered to look like reconnaissance vehicles. Actual Soviet armored personnel carriers are used to carry the "enemy," whose soldiers are dressed in Warsaw Pact syle uniforms.

EVALUATION

As the BTF draws its equipment and prepares for action, it encounters Observer Controllers (OCs). They live with the unit from the beginning of training to its end. They pair off with the BTF's leadership as teachers and evaluators, as well as controllers. The OCs note mistakes and those things done well by units. Following each battle they conduct after action reviews (AARs), during which they and unit chains of command discuss lessons learned.

The AAR takes into account "hard" computer-generated data (video screens and terminals are brought to the field) and subjective observations. Significant events which affect the outcome of a battle are isolated and causes determined. Violations of tactical doctrine are examined and substandard performance is highlighted.

Units aren't tested on whether they win battles. Only what they *learn* is important.

The AARs are conducted at platoon, company and battalion levels. Following each AAR, time is given for chains of command to make internal critiques before the next battle.

TECHNOLOGY

Electronics make the NTC unique. The key is MILES, a family of lasers coded to the calibre, range and what the specialists call kill probability of each battlefield weapon. The MILES takes the guess work out of evaluation—you're dead or you're not. There's no argument over who shot whom.

Each vehicle equipped with MILES has a special transponder. This gadget feeds information plus the vehicle's location and identity through transmitters to a central facility miles away from the Fort Irwin cantonement. There the data is assembled and displayed on computer screens. Experts monitor the screens plus what's coming in from mobile TV cameras, seeking information to construct AARs and produce "feed back," or take-home packages. These packages are then used to guide a unit's training for several months.

With the last shot comes an enormous sigh of relief. Soldiers have just completed 14 days of grueling training—so intense that it's difficult to distinguish from the real thing. There's little doubt that they're better prepared for a day all hope will never come.

With a MILES (Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System) gadget attached to the muzzle of his M-16, a soldier at the National Training Center can "shoot" the enemy. However, when a laser beam is detected by one of the devices on his uniform (note the helmet) the soldier is considered "shot."

U.S. Army photo by Ben Andrade

"Enemy" (OPFOR) T-72 tanks take up hasty defensive positions in a tank ditch during a recent "battle" at the NTC.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. James Fetig

FEELING THE SQUEEZE?

Guess what. The height and weight table has changed. It's tied to a new wrinkle in the weight control program (AR 600-9)—percent body fat.

How does it work for Army Reserve unit members? It's a little complex, so read carefully.

You should be weighed by your unit twice a year. If you meet the Screening Table for your height—note the age break-out—you're fine. But, if you exceed the standard, **or** your commander thinks your appearance suggests extra body fat (in other words, you look pudgy), you'll be referred for an assessment of your body fat composition. The person making the assessment will use an (approved) caliper; the individual must be a credentialed caliper user. Skinfold thicknesses will be measured as an indicator of your percent body fat.

If you meet the body fat standard and don't exceed the Table's weight limit, you won't be put on the weight control program. However, you will be given a calculated "maximum allowable weight" (MAW) which you may **not** exceed.

FAT

When your percent body fat exceeds the standard, you'll be screened medically to see if there's a pathological (disease-related) reason.

If no pathological reason is discovered, then you have to enter a weight control program. Health care types will determine your weight loss objective and recommend a monthly weight loss requirement.

Note that, if you enter the program, favorable personnel actions are suspended. This means certain kinds of military schooling, reenlistment and extension, and promotion are held up while you're in the program (the reenlistment and extension aspects take effect January 15, 1984).

Commanders can and should weigh those in the program every month to see if there's progress. It is **not** true that only doctors can do the weighing.

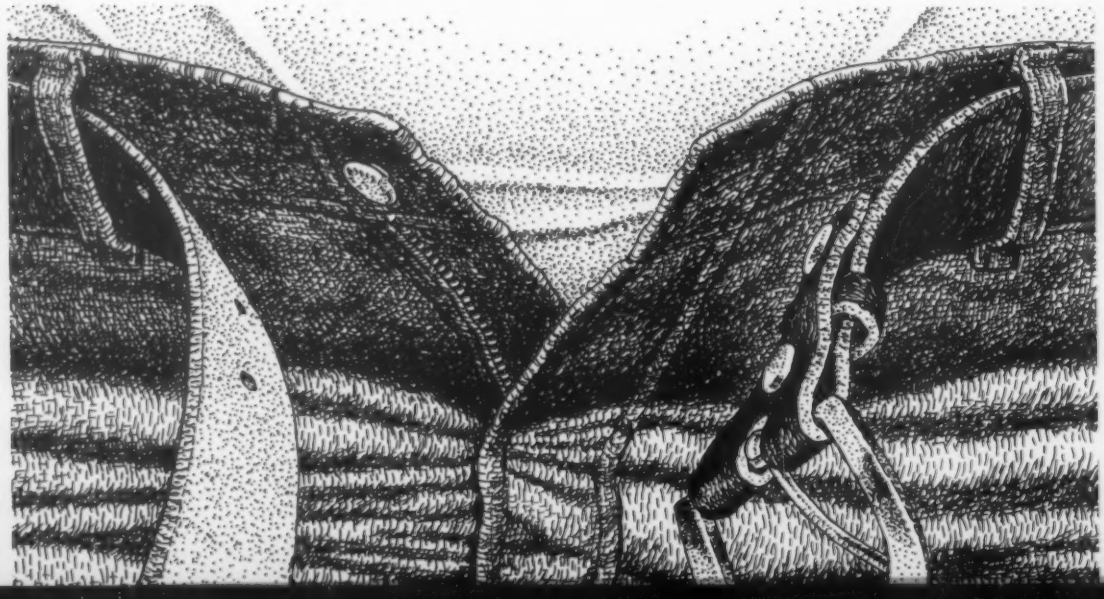
Those who don't make their MAWs can be separated from the USAR if there's no weight loss in any two consecutive months or sufficient progress isn't made in six months toward the MAW goal.

An individual will be continued in a weight control program after the initial six-month program **if** he still exceeds the body fat standard (or maximum allowable weight) **and** has made satisfactory progress toward his MAW or is at or below the Screening Table Weight.

The Screening Table you see here and the consideration of percent body fat take effect July 15, 1983. Two suggestions are offered: stay below your height's maximum weight shown on the table and watch your appearance by wearing properly fitted uniforms. Then, you can avoid worrying about all of this.

Weight for Height Table

	Male				Female			
Hght	17-20	21-27	28-39	40+	17-20	21-27	28-39	40+
58	—	—	—	—	104	107	110	113
59	—	—	—	—	107	111	114	117
60	132	136	139	141	111	114	117	121
61	136	140	144	146	115	118	121	125
62	141	144	148	150	119	122	126	130
63	145	148	153	155	123	126	130	134
64	150	154	158	160	126	130	134	138
65	155	158	163	165	130	134	138	142
66	160	163	168	170	135	139	143	147
67	165	168	174	176	139	143	148	151
68	170	174	179	181	143	147	151	156
69	175	179	184	186	147	151	155	160
70	180	185	189	192	151	156	160	165
71	185	189	194	197	155	159	164	169
72	190	195	200	203	160	164	169	174
73	195	200	205	208	165	169	174	179
74	201	206	211	214	170	174	180	185
75	206	212	217	220	175	179	184	190
76	212	217	223	226	180	185	190	196



USAR Intelligence Units Undergo Major Change

by Lt. Col. Jerome C. Kindred

You've been mobilized and deployed to a theatre of war. There's been some fighting.

Where will it happen next? How will you know that the enemy is coming at you?

The answer is intelligence . . . searching for the enemy. Today, Intelligence involves sophisticated electronics. It means detecting the enemy before he can be *seen*.

Big changes are taking place in this area, which the Army labels Combat Electronics Warfare and Intelligence (CEWI). The changes involve the Army Reserve.

A thorough reorganization of the combat commander's intelligence resources, or assets, has been taking place over the last five years. The reorganization is virtually completed in Active Army divisions. The same transition will take place in the Reserve Components, with the activation of a test unit.

WHAT IT MEANS

What is CEWI? The name itself has been the subject of some controversy. This prompted the Army's Chief of Heraldry to rule the official name of these new units, popular usage aside, is MI Battalion (or Group or Company) (CEWI). Essentially, the concept, or idea, behind CEWI is to give the commander a single dedicated (for *his use*) intelligence unit containing all the elements which formerly came to him from three different directions. The first was the signals and electronic warfare, which came from the Army Security Agency. The second direction was the non-signals intelligence, attached from the commander's Field Army. Special security came from the now-defunct Army Intelligence Agency.

In 1975, the Chief of Staff of the Army directed that these various elements (at corps level and below) be combined into integrated units. These outfits would be multi-disciplined. In other words, the soldiers assigned to them would share many skills. Tactical commanders would have direct, operational control of these units. And when all of the elements and skills, all the sources of information and analysis on the battlefield were combined—the "sums" would be larger than the simple

70th Division soldiers learn to use a HF-VHF (High-Frequency—Very High-Frequency) Communications Intercept and Line-of-Bearing (azimuth and range) Systems. CEWI equipment is expensive, and intercept skills are among the hardest CEWI skills to maintain.

Electronics play a large part in Combat Electronics Warfare and Intelligence (CEWI). Here an OV-1D Mohawk carries sophisticated sensors capable of detecting an enemy.

total of the parts. In short, they would be much better units. Experts call this effect "synergistic."

For example, the all-source analysis center, which is at the heart of the unit's operations center, would be working hand-in-hand with the operations element.

Eventually, MI (CEWI) units will be organized into three sizes: a group for each corps, a battalion for for each division and a company for each separate brigade and armored cavalry regiment. Under present Tables of Organization and Equipment battalions consist of 600 soldiers organized into four companies. There's a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, a Collection and Jamming Company, a Ground Surveillance Company and a Service Support Company.

The unit's overall mission is to provide combat intelligence, electronics warfare and operations security support functions for an infantry, mechanized or armor division. The Corps MI Group (CEWI) has 1610 soldiers, organized into a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and three battalions: Operations, Tactical Exploitation and Aerial Exploitation. The most significant difference from the MI Battalion (CEWI) is the fixed wing aerial surveillance capability. The MI Company (CEWI) is a scaled-down version of the Battalion.

The CEWI changes will take place in the Reserve Components beginning in fiscal year 1983 with one battalion; the remaining force structure (some 20 to 25 units in all) will ultimately be organized in the USAR to support Army National Guard combat divisions and armored cavalry regiments. It will also support both Army Reserve and Guard separate brigades. The first unit to be activated will be the 138th MI Battalion (CEWI), to be stationed in Chicago and designated to support the 38th Infantry Division, Indiana Army National Guard.

The 138th will make use of six ASA and MI tactical units presently located in the Chicago area. These six units will be reorganized and the personnel and equipment will be used to establish the 138th.

The CEWI concept presents a number of challenges for the Army Reserve. Among them are stationing, skill maintenance and equipment. The Department of the Army Staff and U.S. Army Forces Command have been working on plans to overcome or lessen the impact of these shortcomings over the past three years.

Because of the distribution of population in the country, it will be impossible to station a complete unit within most commuting distances. As a result, most units will be split into separate elements over a wide area which will in some cases cross Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCS) and even Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) boundaries.

It isn't always practical to locate the units close to the divisions they support, as can be seen in the case of the 138th. This is why maximum coordination will be encouraged between the supporting USAR CEWI unit and the supported division/brigade G-2/S-2.

Many of the skills required under the CEWI concept are hard to maintain with the limited number of training days available to Army Reservists. Examples are signals intercept operators and linguists. Another part of the problem is that many of the training programs require classified training materials that can only be used in a secure facility. To address this problem FORSCOM has developed the idea of Consolidated Training Facilities (CTFs). These will be located at a secure facility in nine different locations in the continental U.S. Each CTF will have a resident cadre, or staff, to serve as instructors in each of the hard-to-maintain disciplines. Reservists will be transported to the CTFs in their area for Multiple Unit Training Assemblies six or seven weekends per training year. The CTFs are designed to alleviate a major training problem for the commander who will then be free to concentrate on other activities during Inactive Duty Training (IDT).

Of all the problems facing tactical intelligence in the USAR, equipment is the most difficult. The equipment required to fully outfit a CEWI unit is very expensive. The situation will be eased to some extent through the purchase of off-the-shelf items available on the commercial market, such as electronics equipment and computers. The CTFs will serve an additional function of consolidating what equipment is available so that it can be used by several units. The equipment shortfall is real. It is likely to remain so in the near future. The shortage, more than any other factor, has delayed the activation of CEWI in the Reserve Components.

When these CEWI units are activated, they will give the Reserve Components an organization that is compatible with their Active Army counterparts. The combat commander will have an organization that would be *his* in the event of mobilization. Collection, analysis and dissemination talent will be integrated, capable of operating on the modern battlefield. State-of-the-art technology will allow these units to handle intelligence information from every conceivable source. And the combat effectiveness of tactical units will be increased.

Lt. Col. Kindred is assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

Pfc. Michael J. Holt, a field switchboard operator with the 347th General Hospital (Sunnyvale, Calif.) pulls telephone cable through a culvert while setting up wiring for the Theatre Army Medical Exercise (TAMEX) 82 at Camp Louis Obispo, Calif. The 347th is part of the 124th ARCOM.

U.S. Army photo by Spec. 4 Kevin Pearson

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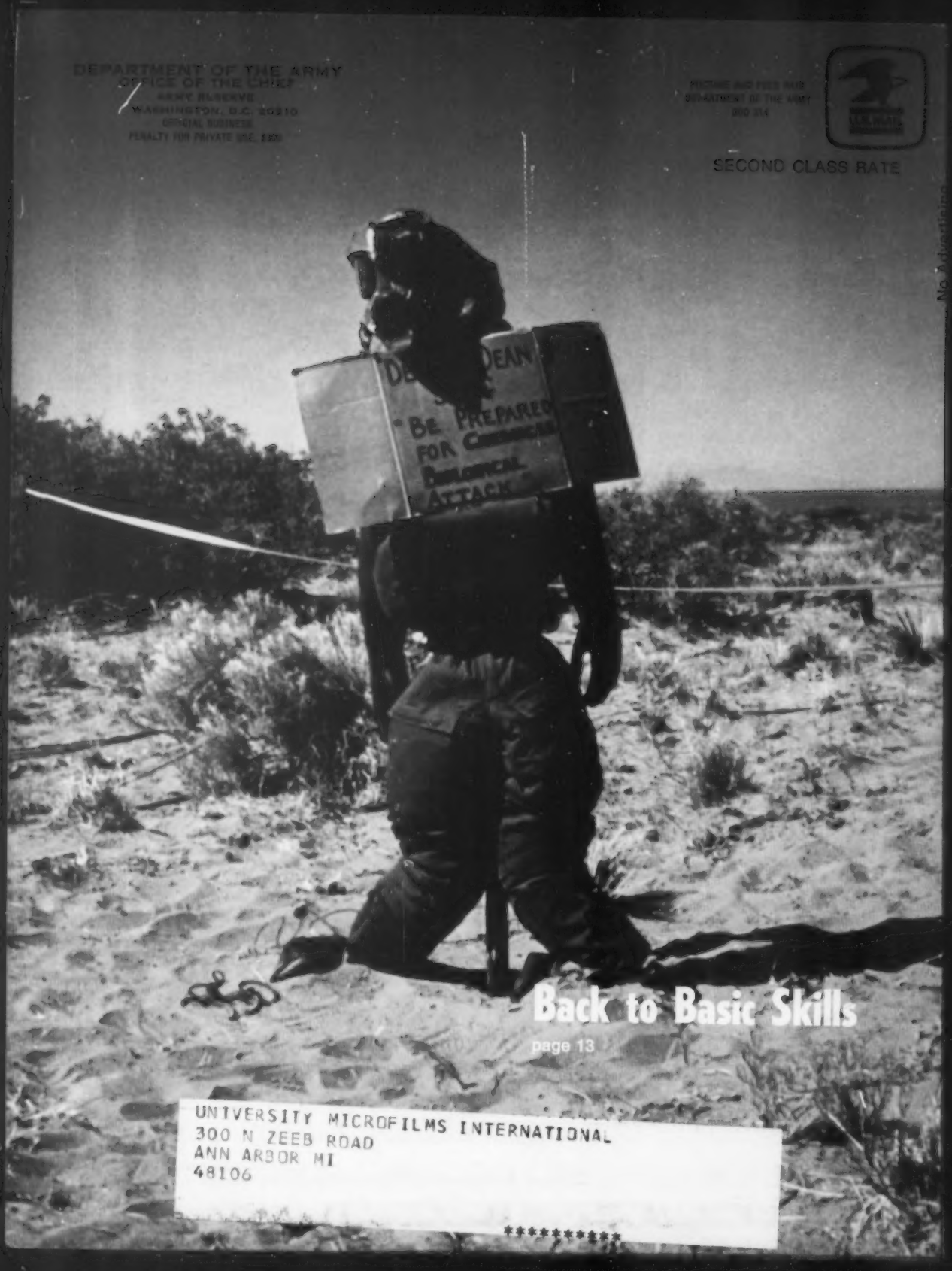

Back to Basic Skills

page 13

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